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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/022,475	12/18/2001	Brian P. Delbarba	ARIBP022	3229
21912 7590 06/14/2007 VAN PELT, YI & JAMES LLP 10050 N. FOOTHILL BLVD #200 CUPERTINO, CA 95014			EXAMINER NORMAN, SAMICA L	
			ART UNIT 3692	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 06/14/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<p align="center">Office Action Summary</p>	<p>Application No.</p> <p align="center">10/022,475</p>	<p>Applicant(s)</p> <p align="center">DELBARBA, BRIAN P.</p>	
	<p>Examiner</p> <p align="center">Samica L. Norman</p>	<p>Art Unit</p> <p align="center">3692</p>	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 April 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-28 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-9 and 11-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Growney et al., U.S. Patent No. 7,062,460 (reference B on the attached PTO-892) in view of Wurman et al., U.S. Patent No. 7,133,841 (reference A on the attached PTO-892).

3. As per claim 1, Growney et al. teaches a method of market basket bidding for surplus merchandise comprising: soliciting bids for a plurality of lots, each lot having a comparison value (see column 3, lines 21-22); receiving a plurality of bids on combinations of the lots from a plurality of buyers, at least one lot receiving bids from more than one buyer being an overlap portion (see column 3, lines 56-57 and column 7, lines 64-67); and awarding the overlap portion to a winning buyer, the winning buyer having submitted a bid on a combination that includes the overlap portion (see column 7, lines 64-67 and column 8, line 1); wherein the bid submitted by the winning buyer has a parameter having a higher parameter value than other parameters calculated from bids from other buyers, the parameter being a percentage over a total comparison

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value for the combination (see column 7, lines 64-67 and column 8, line 1). Growney et al. does not explicitly teach wherein each buyer is associated with its own combination of lots that are bid on by that particular buyer and there is at least one lot receiving bids from more than one buyer being an overlap portion. Warman et al. teaches wherein each buyer is associated with its own combination of lots that are bid on by that particular buyer and there is at least one lot receiving bids from more than one buyer being an overlap portion (see column 11, lines 31-33). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate this feature into the method of Growney et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate this feature for the purpose of allowing sellers to sell products in large quantities (see column 2, lines 30-31 of Growney et al.) and allowing buyers to bid on all lots of products that are needed.

4. As per claim 2, Growney et al. teaches the method of claim 1 as described above.

Growney et al. further teaches wherein the soliciting comprises: identifying at least one of goods and services to be purchased (see column 5, lines 41-44).

5. As per claim 3, Growney et al. teaches the method of claim 1 as described above.

Growney et al. further teaches wherein the soliciting comprises: providing a list price and a minimum purchase price for each lot to the buyer (see column 6, lines 51-53).

6. As per claim 4, Growney et al. teaches the method of claim 1 as described above.

Growney et al. further teaches wherein the receiving comprises: selecting, by the buyer, the combination of lots desired; and offering a price for the combination of lots (see column 7, lines 64-67).

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7. As per claim 5, Growney et al. teaches the method of claim 1 as described above.

Growney et al. further teaches wherein the awarding comprises: dividing the bid on the combination by the total comparison value; determining effective multipliers; and comparing the effective multipliers of buyers competing for the overlap portion (see column 7, lines 62-67 and column 8, line 1).

8. As per claim 6, Growney et al. teaches the method of claim 1 as described above.

Growney et al. further teaches wherein the awarding comprises: allotting the lots in the combination not included in the overlap portion to the buyer bidding on the lots (see column 5, lines 53-57).

9. As per claim 7, Growney et al. teaches the method of claim 6 as described above.

Growney et al. further teaches requiring the buyer to purchase all of the lots awarded (see column 5, lines 53-57).

10. As per claim 8, Growney et al. teaches the method of claim 1 as described above.

Growney et al. further teaches notifying the buyers bidding on the overlap portion (see column 10, lines 52-57); and allowing the buyers to raise bids on at least one of the overlap portion, at least one lot in the overlap portion, and the combination (see column 8, lines 1-7).

11. As per claim 9, Growney et al. teaches the method of claim 1 as described above.

Growney et al. further teaches wherein the awarding comprises: adjusting the parameter for combinations having at least one of a larger volume of lots, a larger dollar volume, and specified lots (see column 7, lines 62-67 and column 8, line 1).

12. As per claim 11, Growney et al. teaches the method of claim 1 as described above.

Growney et al. further teaches wherein the soliciting comprises: multiplying the comparison

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value by a factor to calculate a modified cost; and providing the modified cost to the buyers (see column 8, lines 51-60).

13. As per claim 12, Growney et al. teaches a method of market basket bidding for surplus merchandise comprising: soliciting bids for a plurality of lots, each lot having a comparison value and a minimum purchase price (see column 3, lines 21-22); receiving a plurality of bids on combinations of the lots from a plurality of buyers, at least one lot receiving bids from more than one buyer being an overlap portion (see column 3, lines 56-57 and column 7, lines 64-67); notifying the buyers bidding on the overlap portion (see column 10, lines 52-57); allowing the buyers to raise bids on at least one of the overlap portion, at least one lot in the overlap portion, and the combination (see column 8, lines 1-7); awarding the overlap portion to a winning buyer, the winning buyer having submitted a bid on a combination that includes the overlap portion (see column 7, lines 64-67 and column 8, line 1); wherein the bid submitted by the winning buyer has a parameter having a higher parameter value than other parameters calculated from bids from other buyers, that parameter being a percentage over a total comparison value for the combination (see column 7, lines 64-67 and column 8, line 1); allotting the lots in the combination not included in the overlap portion to the buyer bidding on the lots (see column 5, lines 53-57); requiring the buyer to purchase all the lots allotted and awarded (see column 5, lines 53-57). Growney et al. does not explicitly teach wherein each buyer is associated with its own combination of lots that are bid on by that particular buyer and there is at least one lot receiving bids from more than one buyer being an overlap portion. Warman et al. teaches wherein each buyer is associated with its own combination of lots that are bid on by that particular buyer and there is at least one lot receiving bids from more than one buyer being an

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overlap portion (see column 11, lines 31-33). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate this feature into the method of Growney et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate this feature for the purpose of allowing sellers to sell products in large quantities (see column 2, lines 30-31 of Growney et al.) and allowing buyers to bid on all lots of products that are needed.

14. As per claim 13, Growney et al. teaches a system for market basket bidding for surplus merchandise comprising: a database for receiving and storing a plurality of bids for combinations of lots selected by a plurality of buyers and comparison values for the lots, at least one lot receiving bids from more than one buyer being an overlap portion (see Figure 11C, reference no. A24); and software for awarding the overlap portion to a winning buyer having submitted a bid on a combination that includes the overlap portion, the bid submitted by the winning buyer having a parameter with a higher parameter value than other parameter calculated from bids from other buyers, the parameter being a percentage over a total comparison value for the combination (see column 5, lines 16-19). Growney et al. does not explicitly teach wherein each buyer is associated with its own combination of lots that are bid on by that particular buyer and there is at least one lot receiving bids from more than one buyer being an overlap portion. Warman et al. teaches wherein each buyer is associated with its own combination of lots that are bid on by that particular buyer and there is at least one lot receiving bids from more than one buyer being an overlap portion (see column 11, lines 31-33). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate this feature into the system of Growney et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate this

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feature for the purpose of allowing sellers to sell products in large quantities (see column 2, lines 30-31 of Growney et al.) and allowing buyers to bid on all lots of products that are needed.

15. As per claim 14, Growney et al. teaches the system of claim 13 as described above. Growney et al. further teaches wherein the parameter comprises an adjustment for at least one of a larger volume of lots, a larger dollar volume, and specified lots (see column 7, lines 62-67 and column 8, line 1).

16. As per claim 15, Growney et al. teaches the system of claim 13 as described above. Growney et al. further teaches wherein the lots comprise at least one of goods and services (see column 5, lines 41-44).

17. As per claim 16, Growney et al. teaches the system of claim 13 as described above. Growney et al. further teaches wherein the software divides each bid by the total comparison value, determines effective multipliers, and compares the effective multipliers of the buyers competing for the overlap portions (see column 7, lines 62-67 and column 8, line 1).

18. As per claim 17, Growney et al. teaches the system of claim 13 as described above. Growney et al. further teaches wherein the database comprises a minimum purchase price for each lot (see column 6, lines 51-53).

19. As per claim 18, Growney et al. teaches the system of claim 13 as described above. Growney et al. further teaches wherein the software allots the lots in the combination not included in the overlap portion to the buyer bidding on the lots (see column 5, lines 53-57).

20. As per claim 19, Growney et al. teaches the system of claim 18 as described above. Growney et al. further teaches wherein the buyer purchases the lots awarded and allotted (see column 5, lines 53-57).

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21. As per claim 20, Growney et al. teaches the system of claim 13 as described above.

Growney et al. further teaches wherein the comparison value comprises at least one of a list price, a purchase price, and a depreciated cost (see column 7, lines 62-67 and column 8, line 1).

22. As per claim 21, Growney et al. teaches the system of claim 13 as described above.

Growney et al. further teaches wherein the comparison value comprises a cost multiplied by a factor (see column 8, lines 51-60).

23. As per claim 22, Growney et al. teaches a machine readable medium (see Figure 2, reference no. 18) for market basket bidding for surplus merchandise comprising: a first machine readable code that receives a plurality of bids for combinations of lots selected by a plurality of buyers, at least one lot receiving bids from more than one buyer being an overlap portion (see column 3, lines 56-57 and column 7, lines 64-67); a second machine readable code that stores comparison values and minimum purchase prices for the lots (see column 6, lines 51-53); and a third machine readable code that awards the overlap portion to a winning buyer, having submitted a bid on a combination that includes the overlap portion, the bid submitted by the winning buyer having a parameter with a higher parameter value than other parameters calculated from bids from other buyers, the parameters being a percentage over a total comparison value for the combination (see column 7, lines 64-67 and column 8, line 1 and see column 7, lines 64-67 and column 8, line 1). Growney et al. does not explicitly teach wherein each buyer is associated with its own combination of lots that are bid on by that particular buyer and there is at least one lot receiving bids from more than one buyer being an overlap portion. Warman et al. teaches wherein each buyer is associated with its own combination of lots that are bid on by that particular buyer and there is at least one lot receiving bids from more than one

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buyer being an overlap portion (see column 11, lines 31-33). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate this feature into the machine readable medium of Growney et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate this feature for the purpose of allowing sellers to sell products in large quantities (see column 2, lines 30-31 of Growney et al.) and allowing buyers to bid on all lots of products that are needed.

24. As per claim 23, Growney et al. teaches the machine readable medium of claim 22 as described above. Growney et al. further teaches wherein the parameter comprises an adjustment for at least one of a larger volume of lots, a larger dollar volume, and specified lots (see column 7, lines 64-67 and column 8, line 1).

25. As per claim 24, Growney et al. teaches the machine readable medium of claim 22 as described above. Growney et al. further teaches wherein the third machine readable code divides each bid by the total list price, determines effective multipliers, and compares the effective multipliers of the buyers competing for the overlap portions (see column 7, lines 64-67 and column 8, line 1).

26. As per claim 25, Growney et al. teaches the machine readable medium of claim 22 as described above. Growney et al. further teaches wherein the third machine readable code allots the lots in the combination not included in the overlap portion to the buyer bidding on the lots (see column 5, lines 53-57).

27. As per claim 26, Growney et al. teaches the machine readable medium of claim 25 as described above. Growney et al. further teaches wherein the buyer purchases the lots awarded and allotted (see column 5, lines 53-57).

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28. As per claim 27, Growney et al. teaches the machine readable medium of claim 22 as described above. Growney et al. further teaches wherein the comparison value comprises at least one of a list price, a purchase price, and a depreciated cost (see column 7, lines 64-67 and column 8, line 1).

29. As per claim 28, Growney et al. teaches the machine readable medium of claim 22 as described above. Growney et al. further teaches wherein the comparison value comprises a cost multiplied by a factor (see column 8, lines 51-60).

30. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Growney et al., U.S. Patent No. 7,062,460 (reference B on the attached PTO-892) in view of Wurman et al., U.S. Patent No. 7,133,841 (reference A on the attached PTO-892) and further in view of Meyers, U.S. Patent No. 7,085,740 (reference C on the attached PTO-892).

31. As per claim 10, Growney et al. in view of Wurman et al. teach the method of claim 1 as described above. Growney et al. and Wurman et al. fail to teach offering a discount on one lot if the buyer bids on another lot. Meyers teaches offering a discount on one lot if the buyer bids on another lot (see column 12, lines 5-7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate this feature into the system of Growney et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate this feature for the purpose of giving bidders a benefit apart from the auction (see column 11, lines 33-34 of Meyers).

Response to Arguments

32. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-28 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

33. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

34. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

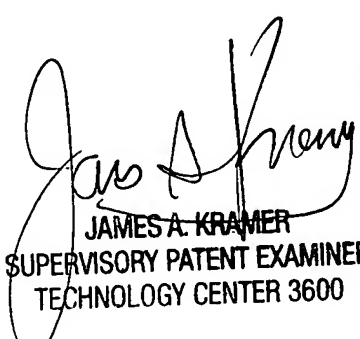
35. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Samica L. Norman whose telephone number is (571) 270-1371. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur 6:30a-4p, w/ 1st Fri off & 2nd 6:30a-3p.

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36. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Kramer can be reached on (571) 272-6783. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

37. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

sln

 6/8/07
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